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1	UNITED S' NORTHERN	TATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
2		STERN DIVISION
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Α,)
5	Plaintiff,	
6	vs.	No. 14-CR-00447
7	HAKEEM EL BEY,	Chicago, Illinois
8	Defendant.) Chicago, Illinois) April 9, 2018) 1:30 o'clock p.m.
9		
10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROC	CEEDINGS - PRETRIAL CONFERENCE RABLE JUDGE EDMOND E. CHANG
11	DEFORE THE HONOI	RABLE JUDGE EDITOND E. CHANG
12	APPEARANCES:	
13		
14	For the Plaintiff:	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
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25		

1	Court Reporter:	FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER MS. KRISTA BURGESON 219 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60604 312-435-5567 krista_burgeson@ilnd.uscourts.gov
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01:27:45	1	(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in
	2	open court.)
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	4	THE COURT REPORTER: All rise.
	5	This court is now in session before the Honorable
	6	Judge Edmond E. Chang.
	7	Case Number 14 CR 447, USA versus Hakeem E1 Bey.
01:36:57	8	THE COURT: Okay.
01:36:57	9	Let's do appearances for the record, please.
01:36:57	10	MR. HOTALING: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Chris
01:36:58	11	Hotaling for the United States.
01:37:04	12	DEFENDANT BEY: Good afternoon, Judge. Bey, comma,
01:37:09	13	Hakeem E1, doing business as Hakeem E1 Bey.
01:37:15	14	MR. FUENTES: Judge, Gabriel Fuentes, appointed
01:37:17	15	standby counsel. With me is Philip Kovoor from Jenner & Block
01:37:25	16	who with the Court's permission may accompany and observe some
01:37:25	17	of the proceedings as we get into the trial. If that's okay.
01:37:34	18	And of course if the Court wants Mr. Kovoor to enter
01:37:34	19	an appearance we can do that too.
01:37:35	20	THE COURT: Is the idea that he will be just watching
01:37:39	21	or actually be interacting with Mr. Bey?
01:37:41	22	MR. FUENTES: I think he will interact more with me
01:37:41	23	than Mr. El Bey. It's to give Mr. Kovoor a sense of how
01:37:43	24	trials are done in the district. He is a veteran of the New
01:37:47	25	York County DA's office, the Milwaukee County DA's office.

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Lots of trial experience, but none here yet.

THE COURT: Yes, if you are going to discuss the case with him, you probably should file on appearance, but let me ask Mr. Bey first.

Can Mr. Kovoor file an appearance and help Mr. Fuentes and you out?

DEFENDANT BEY: I don't mind.

THE COURT: Then please go ahead and file an appearance.

Okay. All right.

So I had entered an order on Friday trying to take care of the motions in limine that I could and then flag a couple of issues.

Mr. Bey, did you get a copy of that?

DEFENDANT BEY: No, I didn't.

THE COURT: I -- I believe we tried to email it to you, and then the courtroom deputy got in touch with you to get an email address. Do you remember that?

DEFENDANT BEY: She called me and said she would mail it and email me, and I got neither one.

THE COURT: The mailing I am not surprised, but the email should have gone out.

We will hand you a copy. Okay. So Mr. Bey, rather than have you sit there and read it, I was going to go through it anyway, we will just go step-by-step and you can follow

01:39:53	1	along in writing, okay?
01:39:55	2	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
01:39:56	3	THE COURT: So the first motion that the government
01:39:58	4	had filed had to do with more trial procedure and opening
01:40:03	5	statements and closing arguments, and so for this part of the
01:40:09	6	motion, on the one hand I wanted to make clear that opening
01:40:13	7	statements are supposed to be previews of evidence, like the
01:40:17	8	facts in the case, and so you are familiar with that format
01:40:21	9	for opening statements, right?
01:40:24	10	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, I am.
01:40:25	11	THE COURT: Okay.
01:40:26	12	If you do genuinely believe in good faith that
01:40:30	13	certain evidence is going to come out, including from your own
01:40:34	14	potential testimony, which is entirely up to you, then you can
01:40:38	15	mention those facts in opening.
01:40:41	16	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:40:41	17	Judge, can I ask you a question first?
01:40:43	18	THE COURT: Sure.
01:40:44	19	DEFENDANT BEY: I never did get a ruling on my
01:40:46	20	jurisdictional challenge?
01:40:48	21	THE COURT: Yes, it is actually in this order.
01:40:51	22	If you want we can skip to it, it is at the end. It
01:41:01	23	is Page 7.
01:41:02	24	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:41:03	25	THE COURT: I think it is pretty well established,

01:41:05	1	Mr. Bey, that this Court does have jurisdiction, and the
01:41:09	2	arguments that you have raised have been rejected before, and
01:41:12	3	so you have now preserved this issue if you want to raise it
01:41:18	4	with the Court of Appeals upstairs, but this Court does have
01:41:21	5	jurisdiction.
01:41:22	6	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:41:23	7	THE COURT: And you can read it more closely later if
01:41:30	8	you want.
01:41:30	9	DEFENDANT BEY: Before we get going, I need to I
01:41:34	10	just need five minutes to make some statements.
01:41:37	11	Would that be okay?
01:41:40	12	THE COURT: Five minutes?
01:41:41	13	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
01:41:42	14	THE COURT: Are they going to be a repeat of what you
01:41:44	15	have put down in writing, Mr. Bey?
01 : 41 : 48	16	DEFENDANT BEY: No, not a repeat, just some simple
01:41:53	17	questions, and then I want to read a little statement, and
01:41:57	18	then I will be done.
01:41:58	19	THE COURT: Questions I am happy to answer.
01:42:01	20	Go ahead.
01:42:02	21	DEFENDANT BEY: First question is, does the Court
01:42:07	22	disclaim the trust?
01:42:08	23	THE COURT: The trusts that are referred to in the
01:42:11	24	indictment, that will be up to the jury to decide whether the
01:42:15	25	statements made on those forms with regard to the trust are

01:42:18	1	DEFENDANT BEY: I am not talking about the trust with
01:42:23	2	the jury, I'm talking about the trust that the prosecutors,
01:42:26	3	they brought me in here dealing with a trust. Anything with a
01:42:28	4	trust is equity.
01:42:28	5	I just want to I never did get a straight answer
01:42:32	6	from you was this in equity court. Is this Court of equity?
01:42:36	7	THE COURT: This Court was created by statute
01:42:41	8	DEFENDANT BEY: I understand but
01:42:42	9	THE COURT: Just hold on. I will get out the
01:42:45	10	decision, then you can make a comment.
01:42:48	11	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:42:48	12	THE COURT: Then under Title 18, United States Code
01:42:48	13	3231, the Court has jurisdiction over any charged offenses
01:42:56	14	under the Federal Criminal Code.
01:43:01	15	So go ahead.
01:43:01	16	DEFENDANT BEY: Then I was going to, again, ask the
01:43:03	17	prosecutor, and then I was going to say, let the record show
01:43:08	18	that both the Court and the prosecutor are admitting the
01:43:11	19	trust, because you are not denying it.
01:43:16	20	And then I want to say that let the record show
01:43:18	21	THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me.
01:43:19	22	Can you start that second one again? I didn't hear
01:43:21	23	you.
01:43:21	24	THE COURT: Yes, and slow your pace down because you
01:43:23	25	are reading.

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DEFENDANT BEY: The second one is, does the prosecutor admit to the trust?

Then the third is let the record show that both the Court and the prosecutor admits the trust.

The fourth one was, let the record show that the judge by his confession and avoidance acknowledges the trust.

And the fifth one, I accept your Constitutional oath pursuant to Article 6, Section 3, because this is about equity.

And then the last thing I want to say is this, and then I am done and we can start. I just want to state that I am the grantor, beneficiary of the trust, now established. Trust is special matter in a court of equity. This is not a court of equity. I demand to be seen in a court of equity so my rights of a trust are acknowledged.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

As I said, the jurisdiction of this Court is secure regardless of whether you constitute a trust or not.

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: So I think we are ready to proceed.

DEFENDANT BEY: We can proceed now.

THE COURT: Okay.

I was discussing opening statements and the format for opening statements, and with regard to the length, the joint pre-trial statement says that both sides would limit

01:44:56	1	themselves to 20 minutes, so I want you to be aware that there
01:44:59	2	will be a 20-minute limit on opening statements.
01:45:03	3	DEFENDANT BEY: (Nodding head.)
01:45:04	4	Okay.
01:45:05	5	THE COURT: And then on closing arguments both sides
01:45:07	6	agreed in the joint pretrial statement to 45 minutes for the
01:45:13	7	limit, neither side has to take all that time, it is just a
01:45:15	8	maximum.
01:45:16	9	0kay?
01:45:17	10	DEFENDANT BEY: (Nodding head.)
01:45:18	11	THE COURT: Can you just say yes or no for the
01:45:21	12	record?
01:45:21	13	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
01:45:21	14	THE COURT: And then on the 45 minutes, I just want
01:45:24	15	to make sure the government understands that that is the total
01:45:27	16	allotment you have for both the opening, close, and the
01:45:30	17	rebuttal, and the only limitation I put on the split of that
01:45:34	18	time is that the rebuttal cannot exceed the time expended on
01:45:40	19	the opening close.
01:45:42	20	MR. HOTALING: The government understands.
01:45:43	21	THE COURT: Okay.
01:45:45	22	MR. HOTALING: It will be the total 45 minutes, and
01:45:49	23	the opening close the rebuttal cannot be longer than the
01:45:53	24	opening close?
01:45:56	25	THE COURT: Right.

01:45:56	1	MR. HOTALING: The government understands.
01:45:57	2	THE COURT: All right.
01:45:59	3	Then with respect to okay. I don't remember if
01:46:02	4	this happened at the first trial, but in your opening
01:46:11	5	statement, Mr. Bey, and also your closing argument, you don't
01:46:15	6	have to, you may want to, it's up to you, but you do not have
01:46:17	7	to refer to yourself in the third person, that is to say
01:46:21	8	you can just say let's say in closing arguments, the
01:46:24	9	evidence supported that you signed something.
01:46:36	10	You are allowed say to the jury, I signed the
01:46:38	11	document.
01:46:39	12	Do you understand?
01:46:40	13	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
01:46:41	14	THE COURT: All right.
01:46:42	15	Then the only other
01:46:43	16	DEFENDANT BEY: Wait a minute. I am going to ask a
01:46:48	17	question just on what you're saying.
01:46:48	18	You say, the evidence has shown, so they have proof,
01:46:52	19	they have my signature on the document?
01:46:55	20	THE COURT: No, I was giving you an example.
01:46:57	21	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay. Okay.
01:46:59	22	THE COURT: I'm not making a finding one way or the
01:46:59	23	other. Just wanted to give you a really easy example to
01:47:02	24	understand that I don't have a problem with you referring to
01:47:06	25	yourself and saying that "I did something" or "I took some

01:47:10	1	step" or "I spoke to someone," that is not a problem.
01:47:14	2	All right?
01:47:15	3	MR. HOTALING: And Judge, just for clarification, as
01:47:18	4	opposed to saying, "Mr. El Bey," you saying "Mr. El Bey signed
01:47:23	5	the document," I think he is saying you can talk in the first
01:47:27	6	person.
01:47:27	7	DEFENDANT BEY: (Laughter.)
01:47:29	8	THE COURT: I am not sure what restriction was placed
01:47:33	9	on you the first time around.
01:47:34	10	I just want you to know you can refer to yourself in
01:47:41	11	the first person.
01:47:43	12	DEFENDANT BEY: I can only refer to myself one kind
01:47:46	13	of way. I don't understand what you are saying.
01:47:48	14	THE COURT: Then that is fine. That is perfectly
01:47:50	15	fine.
01:47:51	16	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay. (Laughter.)
01:47:52	17	THE COURT: With respect to oh, okay.
01:47:55	18	So during questioning, when someone is testifying up
01:47:59	19	here and you are questioning them, remember that you always
01:48:03	20	have to pose questions to the witnesses, and what you can't do
01:48:14	21	is turn to the jury and make statements directly to the jury,
01:48:18	22	as if you were testifying during questioning of a witness.
01:48:21	23	Does that make sense?
01:48:22	24	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
01:48:23	25	THE COURT: You have the absolute right to testify on

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your own behalf, and then of course you can take the witness stand and you can testify right to the jury, it is just that when you question a witness, don't turn and talk to the jury directly. All right?

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

We have gone over the time length. We will go over the exhibits in a minute, Mr. Bey, but if during trial it occurs to you that you want to try to introduce some other exhibit that you have not yet identified, just ask for a side bar and we will talk about it at a side bar, okay?

DEFENDANT BEY: Well, see, what happened last trial was I did that, and then the judge, they had rest their case, and then the Judge opened their case up the next day when it was my turn, and allowed them to go before me, and they used what I brought in.

So what I am saying to you is this:

You know, I am leery on that, because just what happened with the first case. Every time they want to see what I am saying, I show it to them, and then he opened the case back up for them to use what I brought in.

So what I was going to present to them I couldn't present, because they had already presented.

THE COURT: Okay. A couple things on that. First, I do think that the trial will go more

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smoothly if a new exhibit -- and this goes for the government too, if they think of some exhibit that they haven't identified yet, we have to talk about it first --

DEFENDANT BEY: I want to get this clear, when they rest their case, then their case is rested, right?

THE COURT: The general rule is --

DEFENDANT BEY: You know what? I never get a straight answer from anyone when I ask.

THE COURT: That is because sometimes the law has a general rule with exceptions.

So, generally yes, when the government rests, that is the end of their case, okay, but if the defendant then presents evidence in his case, then there is another phase of the trial called rebuttal, where the government is allowed to then present additional evidence to reply to the defendant's evidence.

DEFENDANT BEY: I am not having a problem with that, I am talking about when they rest their case, and it is my turn, when I want to present my evidence, I give it to the Judge, and he decides to let them open up again, and they use my evidence.

THE COURT: That sounds unusual.

DEFENDANT BEY: (INAUDIBLE.)

THE COURT: I have never done that, so I cannot think of a reason I would do that once the government has rested.

01:51:25	1	0kay?
01:51:25	2	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, sir.
01:51:26	3	THE COURT: All right.
01:51:26	4	MR. HOTALING: And Judge, I just need to make sure
01:51:29	5	that the record is clear.
01:51:30	6	That is not my impression nor my recollection of what
01:51:34	7	happened during the trial. So just so the record is clear, I
01:51:38	8	do take objection to that characterization.
01:51:40	9	THE COURT: Don't worry. Silence is not acceptance
01:51:43	10	of that. That is water under the bridge at this point.
01:51:48	11	DEFENDANT BEY: Right.
01:51:48	12	THE COURT: So the next question has to do with
01:51:50	13	forfeiture, Mr. Bey. And of course there is the house and the
01:51:55	14	car, and if you need a couple more days to think about this
01:52:01	15	you can do that, I thought you had received the order, but
01:52:04	16	what I wanted to know was whether you want the jury to decide
01:52:11	17	the question of forfeiture, if you are convicted, or do you
01:52:11	18	want the Court to decide it? And then the government also has
01:52:11	19	to agree if it's going to be the Court.
01:52:23	20	What happened at the first trial?
01:52:25	21	MR. HOTALING: There was a waiver of forfeiture jury.
01:52:27	22	THE COURT: Okay.
01:52:28	23	First, would the government waive again or not?
01:52:30	24	MR. HOTALING: Yes.
01:52:31	25	THE COURT: So I guess you were presented with this

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issue the first time around, but if you want a couple days to think about it you can.

Are you prepared to decide whether you want the jury to decide forfeiture or do you want me to decide forfeiture?

DEFENDANT BEY: No, I would like the jury to decide, if we get that far.

THE COURT: So if there is a conviction then you want to go right into the jury proceedings.

So I will ask the government to prepare and just use the pattern instructions and file them by this Wednesday the 11th.

MR. HOTALING: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Then Mr. Bey, do you remember the pattern instructions, pattern criminal instructions? There was some discussion of it the first trial. It is on the web site, but there is also a pattern instructions book?

DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: So there are jury instructions that have been already written as sort of a model, okay, like a starting point for lawyers to use for all sorts of crimes, but also for forfeiture.

So the government is going to propose probably the pattern forfeiture instructions, because we need to instruct the jury on forfeiture.

Do you understand?

01:53:52	1	DEFENDANT BEY: But I never saw them. I would like
01:53:55	2	to see them.
01:53:55	3	THE COURT: No one's filed them yet.
01:53:57	4	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:53:58	5	THE COURT: And it didn't happen the first time,
01:54:01	6	because you waived the jury.
01:54:02	7	DEFENDANT BEY: No, I didn't waive the jury.
01:54:06	8	THE COURT: For the forfeiture part?
01:54:07	9	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes. The jury went back. I never
01:54:11	10	waived the jury.
01:54:11	11	MR. HOTALING: That is actually not true, Judge.
01:54:11	12	DEFENDANT BEY: Maybe they wanted to, but
01:54:11	13	MR. HOTALING: Judge
01:54:11	14	DEFENDANT BEY: I've always asked for the jury to
01:54:18	15	decide on it. And we had to stay another hour so the jury
01:54:21	16	could make a decision.
01:54:29	17	THE COURT: Well, if that is accurate, then there
01:54:31	18	should have been jury instructions for forfeiture the first
01:54:34	19	time around.
01:54:34	20	Again, don't worry about what happened the first time
01:54:38	21	with respect to this issue, okay, because it is your right to
01:54:39	22	ask for a jury on forfeiture.
01:54:41	23	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
01:54:42	24	THE COURT: So we are going to have one.
01:54:44	25	The government is going to post on this Wednesday

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proposed instructions.

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: So when those get posted, please look at them, and -- do you have any problem telling the government your email address?

DEFENDANT BEY: No, they have my email address.

THE COURT: After the hearing just confirm that you have the most current email address for Mr. Bey, and then go ahead and email him a copy at the same time you file it.

So we will have the jury decide forfeiture.

So this is the bottom of Page 2 of that written order, Mr. Bey.

The government brought a motion, as you know, to bar certain lines of argument, and so the following lines of argument, they are irrelevant or meritless so they are barred. And you made this argument again today.

There is no exemption you have from the jurisdiction of the United States. And again, you preserved that issue for appeal. You can't argue that to the jury. Do you understand?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: The validity or constitutionality of the law, whether it is the charges you face or the tax laws or anything else, that is a legal question for me, and not for the jury.

So don't argue that a law, whatever the law is, is

01:56:27	1	invalid or unconstitutional.
01:56:29	2	Do you understand that?
01:56:31	3	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, sir.
01:56:32	4	THE COURT: Okay.
01:56:33	5	And then any other beliefs you have about the law,
01:56:46	6	and really as to whether it is valid or unconstitutional,
01:56:51	7	those are legal questions that I have to decide.
01:56:54	8	You are free to argue during closing arguments that
01:56:57	9	the law, as given to the jury, through the instructions, all
01:57:00	10	right, that you can argue about, and you can argue about how
01:57:03	11	the facts fit or don't fit those instructions.
01:57:07	12	But again, the validity or constitutionality of any
01:57:10	13	Federal law, that is for me, not the jury.
01:57:14	14	Do you understand?
01:57:17	15	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
01:57:18	16	THE COURT REPORTER: Could you answer out loud,
01:57:20	17	please?
01:57:21	18	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
01:57:23	19	THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
01:57:32	20	THE COURT: All right. Let's see.
01:57:37	21	Next is the negligence of the IRS, or the alleged
01:57:41	22	negligence of the IRS.
01:57:45	23	So it is not a defense to these charges, Mr. Bey,
01:57:51	24	that the IRS was allegedly negligent, or made a mistake, in
01:57:59	25	sending refund checks to you. Okay? I am not sure you are

01:58:03	1	even going to argue that, but I do want to make sure that you
01:58:06	2	understand that that argument is off limits.
01:58:09	3	Do you understand that?
01:58:10	4	DEFENDANT BEY: You say it is off limits?
01:58:12	5	THE COURT: It is off limits.
01:58:14	6	DEFENDANT BEY: Well, then how can I address my
01:58:18	7	defense if I can't say certain things that the Internal
01:58:24	8	Revenue Service do?
01:58:26	9	THE COURT: Now, on facts
01:58:27	10	DEFENDANT BEY: These are going to be facts.
01:58:28	11	THE COURT: Well, that is okay to bring out
01:58:32	12	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:58:32	13	THE COURT: (Continuing) from the witnesses, or
01:58:35	14	from you, if you testify which is up to you
01:58:37	15	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
01:58:38	16	THE COURT: (Continuing) facts about what the IRS
01:58:41	17	did or did not do, as long as those facts are relevant.
01:58:45	18	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
01:58:46	19	THE COURT: So if you have a factual argument to make
01:58:49	20	about the IRS issuing those checks, for example, like issuing
01:58:54	21	the first check, then you have that first check, if you
01:58:58	22	believe that that impacted your state of mind, okay, then that
01:59:03	23	is permissible.
01:59:07	24	All right?
01:59:07	25	DEFENDANT BEY: (Nodding head.)

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THE COURT: What you cannot do is argue as a legal defense to the jury, for example in closing, that, See, the IRS made a mistake -- I am guessing you are going to argue they didn't make a mistake, but what you can't argue is, the IRS made a mistake and therefore I can't be guilty of these charges.

Do you understand that difference?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

We will see how it plays out.

A couple other things that are off limits are --

DEFENDANT BEY: I am going to ask you a question, Judge. Because I -- you know, I am starting to feel like there is an uneven playing field again.

Because they are going to sit there and say I took this money and bought so many houses and so many cars and -- they don't know what I did with the money, they don't know how much money I have, or what I had, and I think all of that is irrelevant.

But I think to stop me from stating what I want to say and prove my point and then allow them to do that is not fair. It is leaving me on an uneven playing field. If we are going to play ball, let's play it evenly.

And from what I am reading, they are allowed to say everything, and I am limited, I am very limited, and it is not

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allowing me to present my argument properly, and theirs is just on presumption. There is nothing they have that is factual.

THE COURT: The way I need and any court needs to decide issues of evidence is not to compare -- well, one side proposes 10 pieces of evidence and the other side proposes 10 pieces of evidence, and I need to give them around the same number, that is not the way I decide or any court decides whether a piece of evidence or some argument comes in.

So even if it feels like, wow, they are really getting every request that they want, and they are not, by the way, but if they seem like they are winning every argument, it is not because I am trying to have an uneven playing field where you are being prejudiced, I am just evaluating one by one what their requests are, and then one by one, what your requests are.

And so I have to let the chips fall where they may, even if it seems to you like, hey, I am batting 2 for 10 and they are getting 10 for 10, and I can't say on Mr. Bey's 11th request, I am going to give it to him because I've only given him two. Do you understand? I do have to go one by one.

Does that make sense to you?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah, I understand that. But what I am saying is, everything that they are presenting to you is not factual, they're only presumptions. And there's testimony

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about somebody who doesn't have firsthand knowledge, and I have firsthand knowledge and you denied me my firsthand knowledge.

THE COURT: Yeah, and it depends on what it is. So you talked about the house and the car. Those are really good examples, because as I put in this order, which you will have a chance to read fully after the hearing, you are free to argue that the government's evidence does not show that the money you spent on the car and on the house came from the refund checks, whether it is through testimony of yourself or someone else, you can elicit facts, and then argue to the jury, that that money, to make those purchases, did not come from the refunds. You are absolutely allowed to do that.

They are allowed to try to prove that the monies for those purchases came from the refunds.

So that is just a classic example of the parties having different versions of the facts, but you will get to argue that.

0kay?

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

A couple other things that are off limits, and really, these are the kinds of things that are off limits not just to you, Mr. Bey. It is not personal to you; this is in every criminal case. Any arguments about the motivation for

or any allegations

off limits. All right?

02:03:44	1	investigating or prosecuting the case,
02:03:48	2	about government misconduct, those are
02:03:52	3	Do you understand?
02:03:53	4	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
02:03:55	5	Any evidence of government mis
02:04:02	6	THE COURT: Well, I could prob
02:04:05	7	that.
02:04:05	8	If you believe that let me
02:04:18	9	If you believe that prosecutor
02:04:21	10	misconduct, that is the kind of argumer
02:04:26	11	decide, right? Outside the presence of
02:04:29	12	So you understand that piece,
02:04:32	13	you get that part?
02:04:33	14	DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah, yeah.
02:04:36	15	THE COURT: And if you believe
02:04:41	16	misconduct and they are testifying, all
02:04:45	17	that they are not telling the truth, al
02:04:49	18	question them about that, or you get to
02:04:55	19	that.
02:04:55	20	If they testify about a conver
02:04:58	21	you, and you think they tricked you int
02:05:02	22	statement, or they are not being truth
02:05:05	23	you said, you can question them about t
02:05:08	24	about that.
02:05:10	25	So I am not trying to prevent

sconduct? bably be clearer on divide it up. ors have engaged in ent that I have to of the jury. the prosecutors. Do re agents have engaged in 1 right, and you believe 11 right, you get to o challenge them about ersation they had with to making some ful about what they said that, you can argue you from arguing that

02:05:16	1	the witnesses have their facts wrong or that their conduct
02:05:21	2	toward you was what caused you to say things that they are now
02:05:32	3	introducing into evidence, that you can still pursue.
02:05:36	4	Do you understand?
02:05:39	5	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
02:05:40	6	THE COURT: Can you say yes or no out loud, please.
02:05:43	7	DEFENDANT BEY: I
02:05:44	8	Yes.
02:05:45	9	THE COURT: Okay.
02:05:45	10	DEFENDANT BEY: I am understanding what you are
02:05:47	11	saying, yes.
02:05:49	12	THE COURT: I think we use misconduct as a shorthand
02:05:53	13	before these criminal trials really in cases where both sides
02:05:56	14	have lawyers, so I do realize that that is probably too broad
02:06:01	15	of a word to use with you.
02:06:05	16	All right?
02:06:05	17	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:06:07	18	Is this case sealed, Judge?
02:06:09	19	THE COURT: No.
02:06:10	20	DEFENDANT BEY: It is not? Okay.
02:06:11	21	THE COURT: No, it is a public
02:06:14	22	DEFENDANT BEY: Can I request that this case be
02:06:16	23	sealed?
02:06:18	24	THE COURT: Unfortunately it is the public itself
02:06:23	25	has a right to view the proceedings.

02:06:27	1	If you are concerned about certain things like your
02:06:30	2	Social Security number or your address
02:06:32	3	DEFENDANT BEY: I don't care about that.
02:06:35	4	THE COURT: Okay.
02:06:35	5	Other than that, there is really no basis to seal any
02:06:41	6	part of the proceedings.
02:06:43	7	0kay?
02:06:43	8	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay, okay.
02:06:45	9	THE COURT: The next part, and this is important,
02:06:47	10	because you have been through a trial and already served a
02:06:50	11	prison sentence.
02:06:52	12	You can't, nor can the government, mention any of the
02:06:55	13	penalties you might face if you are convicted. Do you
02:07:00	14	understand that?
02:07:00	15	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
02:07:01	16	THE COURT: Please, out loud.
02:07:03	17	Yes or no?
02:07:04	18	DEFENDANT BEY: No, I wouldn't mention it.
02:07:07	19	I don't know. I couldn't mention it.
02:07:14	20	THE COURT: The same goes for the fact that you have
02:07:17	21	already served a term of imprisonment, okay? You cannot
02:07:21	22	mention that to the jury, do you understand?
02:07:23	23	DEFENDANT BEY: I wouldn't mention that, yes.
02:07:27	24	THE COURT: Obviously it is not necessarily a good
02:07:30	25	thing for you.

02:07:31	1	The other thing is you just said, you are not even
02:07:35	2	sure of the penalties that you face.
02:07:38	3	I think that well, I am quite sure that at various
02:07:42	4	points in the proceedings you have been told, certainly at the
02:07:47	5	first time you appeared in this case, the initial appearance,
02:07:50	6	and at the sentencing phase you should have also been alerted
02:07:55	7	as to what the maximum penalties are.
02:07:58	8	Are you still confused about what the maximum
02:08:00	9	penalties are?
02:08:05	10	DEFENDANT BEY: I think I remember. I don't remember
02:08:08	11	what they were.
02:08:09	12	THE COURT: All right.
02:08:09	13	MR. HOTALING: Judge, I think we did it our first
02:08:12	14	appearance before this Court.
02:08:13	15	THE COURT: Right, because I wanted to make sure that
02:08:19	16	you understood at least the possibility that you were still
02:08:24	17	facing more time, imprisonment time, and I thought we had gone
02:08:31	18	through the penalties again, the maximum penalties.
02:08:38	19	If you don't remember doing that, then we ought to do
02:08:48	20	that right now.
02:08:49	21	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:08:54	22	Do you have that
02:08:56	23	MR. HOTALING: I have the indictment, Judge.
02:08:58	24	THE COURT: But do you have like your initial
02:09:00	25	appearance jacket or anything like that?

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MR. HOTALING: No, but I know, Judge, Counts One and Two are violations of 18 USC 1341, which is mail fraud. Just off the top of my head, I believe that is a 20-year statutory term of imprisonment, maximum fine of \$250,000, or twice the gain associated with the offense, and a term of supervised release of not more than three years.

And then there are Counts 3 through 8, and they are each violations of Title 18 U.S. Code Section 287, I -- I -- that one I am not -- I don't have at the top of my head.

THE COURT: I will look it up.

So first, Mr. Bey, do you understand that on the first two counts the maximum penalties are, because there is no bank involved, so it is a 20-year maximum on each count, okay? Those are the mail fraud counts. A maximum fine of the greater of three numbers, \$250,000, twice the gain that the defendant allegedly obtained, or twice the loss that the defendant allegedly inflicted, and then a term of supervised release of no more than three years.

In theory they can be put on top of each other called consecutive.

So do you understand what the maximum penalties are, Counts One and Two, the mail fraud?

DEFENDANT BEY: I hear you, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

Then the 287 false claims are -- and I think there

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are six of them, Counts 3 through 8, are maximum imprisonment terms of five years, and then the same thing with the fines, okay, \$250,000, or twice the gross gain, or the gross loss, and then supervised release of not more than three years.

Again, that is on each count, so in theory they can be stacked on top of each other.

So do you understand what the maximum penalties are on the 287 counts as well?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, I heard you. I understand, uh-huh, yes.

THE COURT: All right.

So now we are at the bottom of Page 4, Mr. Bey, back to the order, and top of Page 5.

So if you have some complaint about discovery, and the same goes for the government if they think they didn't get something from you, that issue has to be raised with me outside the presence of the jury.

Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.

THE COURT: And then lastly on this motion, there is the burden of proof of beyond a reasonable doubt, and as you might recall from the first -- although I guess I am not sure exactly what happened during the instructions, but generally, we don't tell the jury some detailed definition of reasonable doubt, like, what does that mean, and we leave it up to them

02:12:19	1	to decide. All right?
02:12:20	2	So do you understand, don't try to define for the
02:12:24	3	jury what exactly does reasonable doubt mean.
02:12:27	4	Does that make sense?
02:12:28	5	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, it makes sense.
02:12:29	6	THE COURT: You absolutely are entitled to argue that
02:12:33	7	that is the government's burden of proof, and you are
02:12:38	8	absolutely entitled to argue that their proof doesn't meet the
02:12:43	9	burden of reasonable doubt. But don't try to explain what
02:12:46	10	that definition is.
02:12:48	11	All right?
02:12:48	12	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay, yes.
02:12:50	13	THE COURT: All right.
02:12:51	14	We talked about Page 5, the bottom half, and that is
02:12:55	15	the monies that the government says were from the refunds, and
02:12:59	16	so they are going to be allowed to introduce that evidence,
02:13:02	17	because it is relatively close in time, and you are allowed to
02:13:06	18	respond to that evidence and argue that it doesn't show what
02:13:09	19	the government says it does.
02:13:11	20	All right?
02:13:27	21	DEFENDANT BEY:
02:13:37	22	(Perusing document.)
02:13:39	23	DEFENDANT BEY: There is a lot of wording in here
02:13:41	24	that I don't like, but that's you know.
02:13:44	25	THE COURT: I

02:13:44	1	DEFENDANT BEY: I ain't no attorney, so I just
02:13:46	2	what else am I going to do. I can't do nothing but
02:13:50	3	THE COURT: You are certainly welcome to ask me
02:13:52	4	questions about it because I know you are just reading it now.
02:14:00	5	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:14:00	6	(Perusing document.)
02:14:02	7	DEFENDANT BEY: I see there is expensive trips,
02:14:06	8	gambling they don't know anything that I did. That is
02:14:09	9	ludicrous for them to even put that in there.
02:14:17	10	That is crazy.
02:14:18	11	MR. HOTALING: What?
02:14:19	12	THE COURT: That was from another case. I was
02:14:21	13	quoting from another case.
02:14:23	14	The government is not introducing
02:14:26	15	MR. HOTALING: Not of gambling.
02:14:28	16	THE COURT: Evidence of gambling or expensive trips,
02:14:31	17	Mr. Bey, that was a quotation from another case, just for the
02:14:34	18	same idea that the government does get to show that a
02:14:40	19	defendant has a motive to commit a financial crime, meaning
02:14:44	20	that they buy things with the money, and that is what I am
02:14:47	21	allowing them to argue. And as I said, you can respond back
02:14:51	22	to that either with facts or you can just argue that the facts
02:14:55	23	don't show that the monies came from the refunds.
02:14:59	24	All right?
02:14:59	25	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

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THE COURT: Okay.

Page 6.

There are certain government exhibits that have to do with your bank records and records of things like purchases of the car, or cars, plural. And there is a rule of evidence that allows the government to obtain an affidavit, all right, an under oath statement, from the records custodian, that is a fancy way of saying the people who keep the records, saying that, here, the attached records are from whatever financial account it is, we keep that information in the ordinary course of doing our business, and the information on there is made around the time of the information's creation.

So they are allowed to use this sworn statement to introduce that evidence as opposed to calling in that person who would then say, yeah, these are the records of our company.

So that is Rule 902, subparagraph 11, so 902.11.

I think you had objected, it wasn't very explained, but you had objected to the government's use of those affidavits from the record keepers. And it is my choice, all right, to decide whether there are some circumstances that would make me suspicious enough that I would require the government to bring in the record keeper, have them sit there, and then you could ask them questions.

So is there anything about the records themselves

02:16:52	1	that make you doubt that they are authentic, like they are
02:16:55	2	genuine records?
02:16:59	3	DEFENDANT BEY: Um
02:17:00	4	THE COURT: Or was your complaint really that these
02:17:03	5	are not purchases made by monies from the refunds?
02:17:09	6	DEFENDANT BEY: Well, what I am saying is, you're
02:17:12	7	saying authenticated. He got his records from the bank, you
02:17:16	8	said, the bank keepers who have records of the checks, that
02:17:21	9	you are saying that I cashed, that I sent them in and cashed
02:17:25	10	in order to acquire certain things.
02:17:28	11	Is that what you are saying?
02:17:29	12	THE COURT: We have to split that up into a couple of
02:17:32	13	things.
02:17:32	14	Because there are the bank records, that is the first
02:17:35	15	part of what you said.
02:17:36	16	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, okay.
02:17:37	17	THE COURT: To purchase certain things.
02:17:39	18	And then there are other records for that as well
02:17:43	19	that don't necessarily come from the bank, they come from like
02:17:46	20	car dealerships.
02:17:48	21	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:17:48	22	THE COURT: And my question to you is, do you have
02:17:51	23	some concern that those aren't accurate records from either
02:17:57	24	the banks or the car dealerships?
02:18:00	25	DEFENDANT BEY: Well, I don't have concerns with

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that.

As I was stating before, I have concerns with the monies. I worked a job. I was putting \$5,000 in there every month. So they don't know where the money come from.

THE COURT: And that is the kind of evidence you can certainly bring out, either through witnesses, or if you testify, which is up to you. But if you can't explain why there might be problems about the genuineness, or the accuracy, of the records that the government proposes to introduce with these affidavits, then I am not going to require the record keepers to come in.

So last chance, is there anything about the genuineness or the accuracy of those records that concerns you?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah, because -- I would like to question them. I would personally like to question them since they had an opportunity to question them, I would like to see how genuine they are and what evidence do they have, and is it legitimate. I would like to find that out for myself.

THE COURT: Okay.

I am going to exercise my discretion to disallow that.

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay. (Laughter.)

THE COURT: The Supreme Court has decided that certain records are not what we call testimonial, that is the

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key word, because they weren't -- they weren't generated for law enforcement or for prosecution, they were just generated because it is in the ordinary course of the business.

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah, but you said -- generated for them, but you allow them to use it, but you're not allowing me to get the same results, to question them also, but you are allowing them to question them.

You said they weren't generated for that, but they are allowed to question the guys, females, or whoever, to find out -- to get the information that they got, but I am not allowed to do the same thing.

THE COURT: Well, here is --

DEFENDANT BEY: That is why I say it is not an even playing field.

THE COURT: The rule does not require the record keeper to come in if there is not really a concern about the genuineness or the accuracy. So I am not going to require the government to bring them in.

Having said that, you do have the power of what we call subpoena, so you can serve a subpoena on the record keepers, and you can bring them in, okay, and you just have to make a decision, and you also have to get them served, as soon as possible, if you are going to do that.

DEFENDANT BEY: Right.

THE COURT: Okay?

02:20:58	1	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:21:01	2	THE COURT: All right.
02:21:02	3	Now your exhibits, Mr. Bey, let's move on to your
02:21:30	4	exhibits.
02:21:33	5	Do you have a copy with you?
02:21:34	6	DEFENDANT BEY: No, I don't.
02:21:36	7	MR. HOTALING: We can share, I have them in a binder
02:21:38	8	and I
02:21:39	9	THE COURT: You know what I can do? I will put them
02:21:41	10	on the screen.
02:21:42	11	Okay, Mr. Bey? I can put them on the screen.
02:21:45	12	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:21:46	13	THE COURT: Hold on one second, please.
02:22:11	14	DEFENDANT BEY: All right.
02:22:13	15	THE COURT: Do you see this on the screen in front of
02:22:14	16	you?
02:22:16	17	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:22:18	18	THE COURT: You listed 7 attachments as what you
02:22:20	19	wanted to introduce.
02:22:21	20	So you see where I highlighted there? For the
02:22:24	21	record, I am reading from docket entry 160 which was the set
02:22:29	22	of exhibits the defendant proposed. This is the PDF page 3,
02:22:34	23	and it is entitled, lawful notice.
02:22:40	24	So is the idea, Mr. Bey, that the documents that you
02:22:43	25	attached would show, as the first sentence under the title

02:22:47	1	says,
02:22:50	2	
02:22:58	3	
02:23:00	4	then?
02:23:00	5	
02:23:05	6	citize
02:23:10	7	Amendr
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02:23:23	10	why yo
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02:23:52	17	it say
02:23:56	18	United
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02:24:03	20	you ha
02:24:05	21	to ded
02:24:06	22	
02:24:09	23	equity
02:24:17	24	subro
02:24:21	25	debt,

says, that you are not a United States citizen?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, I am not a U.S. citizen.

THE COURT: That is the purpose of these exhibits hen?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, to let you know I am not a U.S. citizen. I am not a ward of the State. I am not a Fourteenth Amendment citizen. I am not an artificial person. I am not an entity, I am a flesh and blood man.

So what I am showing you is that, you know -- that is why you don't have jurisdiction, because you are not dealing with a fictional or a corporation or a thing, you are dealing with a flesh and blood man.

So what I am showing you is that -- this is what -- I sent you the certification from the Internal Revenue Service stating that I am not a U.S. citizen.

THE COURT: That is what I figured, because obviously it says that -- you were trying to show that you are not a United States citizen.

So this more than goes to the jurisdictional decision you have been making, which is a question of law for the Court to decide.

DEFENDANT BEY: Not just that, the fact that this equity, if this is a court of equity, then I ask for subrogation, and to certify the subrogation and to pay the debt, when I actually wanted an equity court, you never did

02:24:28	1
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02:25:16	14
02:25:19	15
02:25:25	16
02:25:29	17
02:25:31	18
02:25:36	19
02:25:38	20
02:25:44	21
02:25:45	22
02:25:48	23
02:25:50	24
02:25:55	25

answer me, you just went around me.

And so I wanted to let the record reflect that when I asked if it was an equity court, I did not get an answer, and if we are in equity, then I am the beneficiary of this trust.

I asked you was this -- did you acknowledge the trust. That is one of the reasons why I asked you, did you disclaim the trust.

THE COURT: And again, whether -- there is no -- I am afraid there is no legal effect, and here no factual one either, to whether you are a trust, and --

DEFENDANT BEY: Not whether I am a trust, I know I am not a trust, it is dealing with trust.

We were brought in here, this case was brought in, because of a trust, the monies that the Internal Revenue Service sent to me was from a trust, so it has to be equity, it has to be an equity court.

This is not an equity jurisdiction.

THE COURT: There is no division in the Federal Courts between a court of equity or otherwise, so we do have jurisdiction under the law that I cited earlier.

DEFENDANT BEY: Well, equity is over law.

THE COURT: So, I think, Mr. Bey, because of the purpose of these exhibits, they -- they are not for the jury to consider. So they are part of the record, you have made

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02:26:13	6
02:26:14	7
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02:26:23	9
02:26:26	10
02:26:30	11
02:26:33	12
02:26:34	13
02:26:36	14
02:26:41	15
02:26:45	16
02:26:46	17
02:26:49	18
02:26:51	19
02:26:56	20
02:27:03	21
02:27:10	22
02:27:13	23
02:27:19	24
02:27:22	25
02:27:22	20

them part of the record, so if you have some other legal argument you want to make based on them, the Court of Appeals will have a chance to view them, but these are not exhibits that can go before the jury.

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

Then the government.

DEFENDANT BEY: I don't accept that, but there is nothing I can do about it. I am not accepting anything you are saying, but I have to. I mean, it is going to proceed anyway without my permission or my consent. But there is nothing I can do about it. So.

THE COURT: It is just like when the government loses and I overrule one of their objections, then they have to take it up with the Court of Appeals if it is a problem.

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: So the one exhibit I think you did have an objection to that the government had proposed was Government Exhibit 52, and this was that timeline, so -- hold on a second.

Hold on. I can pull that up.

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah, because I remember, you gave them to -- to the 4th to file the documents, I never received anything on the 4th, but I saw they did file something on the 6th, but you gave them the 4th last time we was here.

02:27:26	1	THE COURT: What are you referring to, Mr. Bey?
02:27:29	2	DEFENDANT BEY: To answer the challenge to the
02:27:32	3	jurisdiction and the
02:27:39	4	THE COURT: They did respond on April 4. They did
02:27:42	5	file on April 4, Mr. Bey.
02:27:45	6	DEFENDANT BEY: Because when I looked at it in the
02:27:47	7	docket, it says the 6th.
02:27:49	8	THE COURT: That was my order on the 6th.
02:27:52	9	DEFENDANT BEY: Oh, okay.
02:27:53	10	MR. HOTALING: It's got the date.
02:27:55	11	DEFENDANT BEY: I never received anything, that is
02:27:58	12	why I never received anything from them.
02:28:00	13	THE COURT: I think it might help if you
02:28:02	14	MR. HOTALING: And Judge, I heard a lot of this out
02:28:05	15	in the hallway, apparently we have made an effort to send
02:28:11	16	any number of different documents through the mail to Mr. El
02:28:15	17	Bey and he said he hasn't received them.
02:28:17	18	DEFENDANT BEY: I haven't received them.
02:28:18	19	MR. HOTALING: I don't know why that's the case.
02:28:20	20	I can certainly represent to the Court as an officer
02:28:22	21	of the court that on the required dates we put into the mail
02:28:24	22	the required materials.
02:28:26	23	I gave Mr. El Bey today copies of additional stuff
02:28:29	24	that we tendered, that we mailed to him, I think on April 4th.
02:28:32	25	And again, he indicates that he hasn't received it. We

02:28:35	1	provided another copy of that material in person. I handed it
02:28:39	2	to him today.
02:28:40	3	THE COURT: Mr. Bey, can you just look at the I
02:28:43	4	don't want to state it on the record because this is a
02:28:49	5	criminal case, but is this your home address here
02:28:53	6	(indicating)?
02:28:53	7	DEFENDANT BEY: It is.
02:28:55	8	THE COURT: We might as well put this on. What is
02:28:59	9	the email address to reach you at?
02:29:01	10	DEFENDANT BEY: It is b-e-y-h-a-k-e-e-m 1959 at Gmail
02:29:13	11	dot com.
02:29:13	12	MR. HOTALING: Judge, I was grabbing my paper.
02:29:17	13	THE COURT: I will repeat it.
02:29:20	14	It was b-e-y-h-a-k-e-e-m.
02:29:22	15	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:29:23	16	THE COURT: 1959.
02:29:26	17	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:29:27	18	THE COURT: At Gmail dot com.
02:29:31	19	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:29:31	20	THE COURT: So we will just make sure that we send
02:29:34	21	items that way too.
02:29:36	22	DEFENDANT BEY: And also, I was trying to look at the
02:29:39	23	docket, we couldn't get into the docket, by my computer
02:29:43	24	either.
02:29:44	25	MR. HOTALING: Your home computer?

02:29:45	1	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:29:49	2	I thought everything had switched over to where you
02:29:52	3	can get in them now, but I still couldn't get in them.
02:29:55	4	THE COURT: Mr. Bey, do you have a there is a user
02:30:01	5	ID that you have to obtain and register for and you haven't
02:30:05	6	done any of that?
02:30:06	7	DEFENDANT BEY: No, no.
02:30:07	8	THE COURT: So you are not going to be able to access
02:30:10	9	the docket from outside of the 20th floor.
02:30:14	10	DEFENDANT BEY: Oh, oh.
02:30:15	11	THE COURT: You can go to the 20th floor, there are
02:30:20	12	terminals and you can
02:30:21	13	DEFENDANT BEY: I went there early and looked it up.
02:30:24	14	But we can't get it at home?
02:30:27	15	THE COURT: You have to go through training and some
02:30:29	16	other steps.
02:30:29	17	DEFENDANT BEY: Oh, oh, okay.
02:30:31	18	THE COURT: After this hearing you can go down to the
02:30:33	19	20th floor and ask them, but I think, like I said, you have to
02:30:37	20	go through training, and fill out some other forms. I am not
02:30:41	21	sure it would all happen before the trial.
02:30:44	22	So, as I said, we will email you anything we enter,
02:30:49	23	the government is directed to email you as well at that
02:30:53	24	address, and if you do have questions, I guess I will you
02:30:59	25	could also ask, you know, Mr. Fuentes, if there is some filing

02:31:04	1	that you expected and you haven't got, maybe he could check
02:31:07	2	the docket for you.
02:31:08	3	All right?
02:31:09	4	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:31:10	5	THE COURT: Okay.
02:31:12	6	But getting back to the exhibits, do you remember
02:31:15	7	getting a set of the government's exhibits, and this was a few
02:31:20	8	weeks ago now, and you were supposed to tell them whether you
02:31:23	9	objected to exhibits or not?
02:31:26	10	Does this sound familiar?
02:31:27	11	DEFENDANT BEY: Um, yes, we met at Mr. Fuentes'
02:31:32	12	office.
02:31:32	13	THE COURT: Okay.
02:31:32	14	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, sir.
02:31:33	15	THE COURT: I am putting on the screen
02:31:36	16	Do you see it?
02:31:37	17	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:31:38	18	THE COURT: That is Government Exhibit 52, and this
02:31:41	19	is the only exhibit that there was a pre-trial objection made
02:31:45	20	to, so it is this timeline.
02:31:49	21	Does this look familiar now?
02:31:55	22	DEFENDANT BEY: What does
02:31:58	23	(Discussion held off the record between the attorney
02:31:58	24	and client.)
02:32:02	25	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.

02:32:04	1	THE COURT: Let me make sure with the
02:32:09	2	this is just going to be a demonstrative exhibi
02:32:11	3	MR. HOTALING: It is a 1006 summary ex
02:32:17	4	THE COURT: Is it a 1006 summary, thou
02:32:17	5	MR. HOTALING: There is underlying rec
02:32:23	6	provides obviously the exhibits are volumino
02:32:28	7	THE COURT: Are they?
02:32:28	8	MR. HOTALING: Well, this is them all
02:32:30	9	THE COURT: But each one of those rect
02:32:34	10	one of the events, you could probably boil down
02:32:38	11	a couple pages within the group within some
02:32:47	12	MR. HOTALING: So, Judge, our position
02:32:51	13	1006, that it accurately represents the volumin
02:32:55	14	the Court was inclined to say that it is not a
02:33:00	15	certainly intend to use it as demonstrative, ce
02:33:03	16	closing argument, that would be our request.
02:33:05	17	I think it is the government's position
02:33:09	18	fall within the scope of the rule and would ask
02:33:11	19	accordingly, but we will proceed with however t
02:33:17	20	THE COURT: It is more demonstrative t
02:33:26	21	I mean, I can see how yes, I do thi
02:33:45	22	demonstrative than 1006.
02:33:49	23	Most of these events you could boil do
02:33:53	24	two pages out of the actual underlying exhibit,
02:33:58	25	yes, it is much more in the nature of an argume

government, it. xhibit, Judge. ugh? cords and it ous. printed out. tangles, each n to, you know, group exhibit. n that it is a nous records, if 1006, we would ertainly during on that it does k for a ruling the Court rules. than it is -ink this is more own to one or , and it is -entative

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02:35:41

timeline than it is a 1006 summary.

So here is what I am going to do with this exhibit, Mr. Bey, and you can react to this.

I am not going to allow the government to introduce this into evidence for the jury to take back with it for jury deliberations.

What the government can do with it is have a witness testify how it was prepared, and where the information came from, to just demonstrate, all right, that witness's testimony about the timing of the events on this exhibit, but then the jury is not going to be able to take it back with them, so it won't be introduced into evidence as what we call a substantive exhibit, all right, it is just to demonstrate the in-court testimony, and then the government can use it during its closing argument as well to show, you know, here is what the evidence showed.

You can respond to it in closing, as well as during the trial with facts, but they won't -- the jury won't be able to take it back with them.

So what is your reaction to that? Do you still have an objection?

DEFENDANT BEY: Yeah, but you say you are only going to -- I do object to it. But you said you are just going to make it relevant just to asking the witness?

THE COURT: Right. It is only to demonstrate the

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witness's testimony, that is why it is called demonstrative, but it is not going to come in so the jury can take it back with them and actually make decisions off of that exhibit. Do you understand?

DEFENDANT BEY: If -- if --

THE COURT: Let me give you an example.

Let's say you wanted in closing arguments to insert before the purchases, because you say you were making a salary, and that some of the monies might have come from your salary, if you put together a timeline that had your paychecks, and then the purchase, then that would be a demonstrative -- that could be a demonstrative piece of evidence and then you could use it in closing, just like the government can use this kind of timeline in favor of its case. So that is the difference.

DEFENDANT BEY: But once it is introduced, it is going to stick in their minds. Do you know what I am saying?

THE COURT: Right, but I am going to instruct them, first of all, that it is a demonstrative exhibit only, and demonstrative exhibits are only used to help explain the witness's testimony, and then they won't have it back in there.

But that is the point of demonstrative exhibits, Mr. Bey, so that the jury has some sort of visual to help them understand one side's case or the other.

02:37:04	1	And you can use some too.
02:37:07	2	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay. Okay.
02:37:09	3	THE COURT: So for that purpose it is permissible, I
02:37:11	4	think.
02:37:12	5	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:37:12	6	THE COURT: So 52 will be allowed as a demonstrative
02:37:16	7	exhibit only.
02:37:24	8	And then I don't think we have much more to talk
02:37:32	9	about.
02:37:32	10	I don't think you submitted a witness list.
02:37:36	11	Do you plan to call anyone, Mr. Bey, to testify on
02:37:39	12	your own behalf?
02:37:39	13	DEFENDANT BEY: Not as of right now.
02:37:41	14	Do I have to have it right now?
02:37:48	15	If I decide as the trial goes along I want to bring
02:37:51	16	in a witness, I can't bring that witness in then?
02:37:54	17	THE COURT: Well, you can certainly propose a witness
02:37:56	18	that you have not identified before, but it is subject to a
02:38:03	19	whole bunch of rules.
02:38:04	20	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:38:05	21	THE COURT: So, for example, there are rules that
02:38:07	22	require you to identify before trial, and I don't think this
02:38:13	23	applies, but I'm just giving you examples like alibi
02:38:16	24	witnesses, or witnesses that are experts.
02:38:21	25	So there are rules that would require you to identify

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someone beforehand, and if you don't have a good reason for not doing that beforehand, then they can't testify. Okay?

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: So I certainly urge you, if you have anyone you are thinking of that could possibly testify on your behalf to let us know about that. Okay?

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Do you have anyone in mind right now?

DEFENDANT BEY: Not right now, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

And then the -- can you remind me, did you call witnesses at the last trial?

DEFENDANT BEY: Um, yeah, I did. I had one witness.

THE COURT: That is right.

And the other important thing for you to know is it is your responsibility to line them up, too, to be ready to testify on time.

DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.

THE COURT: And you do have the power of the subpoena to -- and there I would certainly urge you again to consult with Mr. Fuentes if you want to try to issue and serve a subpoena on someone. But be forewarned, please, that we are two weeks out from the trial, so you need to have even the potential witnesses lined up, so we don't have to delay the trial for you to scramble and find them.

02:39:42	1	Do you understand?
02:39:45	2	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes, yes, I do.
02:39:47	3	THE COURT: All right.
02:39:48	4	For jury selection, do you want me to explain how I
02:39:57	5	pick a jury?
02:39:57	6	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:40:00	7	THE COURT: So what we will do is we will call in
02:40:04	8	several dozen individuals, let's call it 36, I don't know what
02:40:10	9	the exact number will be, but it will be about 36 or so people
02:40:17	10	who are eligible to serve on a jury.
02:40:18	11	The way I will seat them is by number. You will get
02:40:23	12	a list right on that morning, because the jury department
02:40:26	13	creates the list that morning. You will get a list of juror
02:40:30	14	numbers for say 1 through 36, with their names on there, and
02:40:34	15	what I will do is I will have juror number 1 sit in the first
02:40:39	16	seat of the first row closest to me.
02:40:42	17	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:40:42	18	THE COURT: Then number 2 will sit to that person's
02:40:45	19	left.
02:40:46	20	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:40:46	21	THE COURT: And then 3, until we get to 7.
02:40:50	22	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:40:51	23	THE COURT: You see that?
02:40:51	24	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:40:52	25	THE COURT: And then the back row will be 8, will be

02:40:55	1	closest to me, the back row, to 14.
02:40:56	2	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:40:57	3	THE COURT: And I am telli
02:41:04	4	might help you to keep track of the
02:41:10	5	selection if you make kind of a grap
02:41:15	6	jury box.
02:41:15	7	DEFENDANT BEY: Uh-huh.
02:41:16	8	THE COURT: Then 15 will s
02:41:20	9	gallery, the wooden bench, near tha
02:41:23	10	wall, that is 15.
02:41:24	11	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:41:25	12	THE COURT: It will be 15
02:41:28	13	sitting in the first bench, but on
02:41:31	14	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:41:32	15	THE COURT: And then no
02:41:40	16	sorry 15 to 21.
02:41:45	17	Then 22 will sit in the se
02:41:46	18	against the wall, and it will be 22
02:41:55	19	and so on.
02:41:58	20	Then they will have a lette
02:42:01	21	this is on the web site, saying plea
02:42:04	22	information, where do you live, do y
02:42:08	23	are you married and so on.
02:42:09	24	So juror Number 1 will give
02:42:13	25	and then juror Number 2, and 3, and

I am telling you this because it rack of their answers during jury nd of a graphical or visual map of the

n 15 will sit in the first row of the n, near that big screen TV near the

will be 15 through 22, so 22 will be ch, but on the aisle.

then -- no, it is 15 to 21, actually,

t in the second row of the gallery will be 22 to 28, and then 29 to 35

have a letter from me to them, and saying please give me your background u live, do you own or rent your house, ١.

1 will give that information first, and 3, and so on. And after they are

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done giving us their background information, then I will ask them additional questions. And the parties have proposed some additional questions, and I will decide which ones are appropriate to ask, and then we will ask them additional questions.

After they give answers to that, and a lot of those answers we will probably take at the side bar so that all the jurors don't hear what they have to say, then we will let those jurors leave usually for lunch, but maybe just a break, and then when we are alone here in the courtroom, without the jurors in here, we will talk about any objections to any potential juror that you think can't fairly sit in judgment of you, and then I will knock those people out.

And then we will have -- you might remember the peremptory challenges, right?

DEFENDANT BEY: (Nodding head.)

THE COURT: Where you get to pick 10 people and you get to knock them out, they won't get to sit on the jury.

DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.

THE COURT: And the government will pick 6 and we will knock them out.

DEFENDANT BEY: (Nodding head.)

THE COURT: And then we will pick one alternate, I don't think we need two alternates for a trial of this lengths.

02:43:34	1	We will pick one alternate, and they way we will do
02:43:35	2	that is, again, you will have one peremptory challenge and the
02:43:39	3	government will have one peremptory challenge, and then we
02:43:43	4	will have our 13 jurors.
02:43:44	5	12 regular, one alternate.
02:43:46	6	Any questions?
02:43:47	7	DEFENDANT BEY: No.
02:43:47	8	MR. HOTALING: Judge, just to make sure I am clear,
02:43:54	9	the questioning will be to the entire group as opposed to by
02:43:58	10	panel in the box?
02:44:00	11	THE COURT: That is correct. We will qualify the
02:44:03	12	entire pool.
02:44:04	13	MR. HOTALING: Okay.
02:44:04	14	THE COURT: I don't have anything else to show you,
02:44:07	15	unless you have seen it before
02:44:09	16	Have you seen that computer system in the jury room
02:44:12	17	where they look at exhibits in electronic format?
02:44:18	18	DEFENDANT BEY: No.
02:44:18	19	THE COURT: The last trial did not involve that?
02:44:20	20	DEFENDANT BEY: No, it didn't.
02:44:21	21	THE COURT: We will do that in a moment, I will show
02:44:25	22	you, but we don't need to be on the record for that.
02:44:28	23	DEFENDANT BEY: Okay.
02:44:29	24	THE COURT: So in the jury room there is a computer
02:44:31	25	system that lets them look at exhibits on the screen, just

02:44:34	1	like this, and they look at the digital exhibits.
02:44:37	2	For you it is okay if you introduce paper exhibits,
02:44:40	3	we will give them paper copies, you don't have to worry about
02:44:45	4	putting electronic versions together. But the government will
02:44:49	5	be required to submit an electronic version. So I will show
02:44:57	6	you that when we are done.
02:44:57	7	Do you have anything you would like to ask questions
02:44:57	8	about?
02:45:00	9	Mr. Bey?
02:45:00	10	DEFENDANT BEY: No, Judge.
02:45:01	11	THE COURT: Okay.
02:45:02	12	Does the government?
02:45:03	13	MR. HOTALING: Judge, one thing.
02:45:04	14	The last time we were together we talked about
02:45:07	15	stipulations, and we provided a copy of a stipulation,
02:45:11	16	additional materials that we submitted to Mr. El Bey, and then
02:45:14	17	we did it again today.
02:45:18	18	Actually, I think given your ruling with regard to
02:45:20	19	the 902.11, and
02:45:23	20	Do you have copy of those, Judge?
02:45:25	21	THE COURT: Yes.
02:45:25	22	MR. HOTALING: I think stipulation Number 1 is moot,
02:45:28	23	since exhibits 1 through 51 are essentially the business
02:45:34	24	records, both the IRS records, the bank records, as well as
02:45:41	25	the records connected with purchases of different cars.

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So again, I think based on the ruling that Your Honor has already entered, I think that this stipulation is moot, but I again would proffer to Mr. El Bey stipulation Number 2, which we actually had talked about and negotiated back and forth over the last series of weeks, dealing essentially with Mr. El Bey's name changes, various name changes, as well as the fact that he received income through the Postal Service. We modified that at Mr. El Bey's request.

So since we are all together, I thought if we could get resolution on the stipulation that might be helpful.

THE COURT: Mr. Bey, it is up to you whether you want to stipulate or not.

Are you okay with the stipulation now or?

DEFENDANT BEY: Well, you know what, Judge, I will look over it, but I don't think my job has anything to do with it. I don't want to bring the fact that I work for the post office, that has anything to do with is this case, what they want to bring it in.

I don't care about them using the names, I am not running or hiding from anybody. I have nothing to hide. Those were religious reasons. But I don't think bringing my job into this makes a difference.

THE COURT: Are you concerned about it being the Postal Service or any reference to your job?

DEFENDANT BEY: Well, I have 35 years at the Postal

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Service, and I am concerned about that. It has nothing to do with what we are here for, so I do not know why they are bringing that in.

THE COURT: I thought you had wanted to introduce the fact that you had income because you wanted to disconnect the --

DEFENDANT BEY: I wanted to sat that I have a job, I didn't want everyone to know where I worked; that is not their business. That I did have an income, I was gainfully employed. I wasn't sticking up nobody or trying to steal nothing from the government. My thing is, I don't want them to think that I was just here trying to rob and steal from someone, that is not what ever did in my life. I want them to know that I had a job and that I was bringing in income, I was working a productive -- just like anyone else. I wasn't trying to steal anything or.

I don't want them to think -- what I am saying is when you bring in the fact that I work for the Postal Service, you know, I think it -- to me, it looks bad, you know. How do people make -- I mean, like, that man had a decent income and he is going out and -- that's irrelevant. I don't think it is important.

THE COURT: It is up to you whether you want to stipulate or not.

So if you don't want that last sentence in there,

1 02:48:31 2 02:48:31 3 02:48:33 4 02:48:36 5 02:48:39 6 02:48:42 7 02:48:45 8 02:48:49 9 02:48:53 10 02:48:57 11 02:48:57 12 02:49:00 13 02:49:04 14 02:49:07 15 02:49:10 16 02:49:12 17 02:49:15 18 02:49:19 19 02:49:21 20 02:49:24 21 02:49:29 22 02:49:32 23 02:49:36 24 02:49:39 25 02:49:46

then you --

DEFENDANT BEY: I don't want it in there.

MR. HOTALING: And Judge, the only reason we did it, and again, I don't want to get into too much, but at the last trial, in order to prove up -- because there was a relevance in terms of establishing an income stream, that some of the documents that we produced from the Postal Service indicated that Mr. El Bey was on disability status. And there was some concern about the fact that he was on disability getting in front of the jury.

If he doesn't care about that and that is the way he wants to do it, go that way, that is his decision.

We are trying to sanitize it in such a way to make it completely fair to Mr. El Bey. That's our intention. If he doesn't want it, fine.

DEFENDANT BEY: Where my income comes from, that is no one's business, as long as it is legal, or lawful, I should say.

And so everything I was doing was lawful, and I don't think -- I don't think it is anyone's business as long as they know I had an income lawfully coming in.

Do you know what I am saying?

THE COURT: Let me just first make sure I understand. The government is intending to prove up that the defendant had an income or not intending to prove that up?

02:49:49	1	MR. HOTALING: That he did have an income through the
02:49:53	2	Postal Service. And the documents that we have, and have
02:49:57	3	received through the course of the case, indicate that much of
02:50:00	4	that was because of a disability that Mr. El Bey was on.
02:50:04	5	THE COURT: But just imagine for a moment that
02:50:07	6	Mr. Bey is not going to introduce any evidence about his job.
02:50:13	7	Would you?
02:50:13	8	MR. HOTALING: I think so.
02:50:14	9	THE COURT: Okay.
02:50:18	10	And so the records that you would introduce refer to
02:50:25	11	his disability.
02:50:26	12	MR. HOTALING: Yes.
02:50:27	13	THE COURT: Okay.
02:50:31	14	DEFENDANT BEY: I don't even see why that is
02:50:34	15	relevant, Judge.
02:50:34	16	THE COURT: And they are not saying that the
02:50:36	17	disability part is relevant. But they are saying that they
02:50:39	18	want to prove up
02:50:40	19	You want to prove up not just the fact of but the
02:50:44	20	amount of income?
02:50:45	21	MR. HOTALING: Yes.
02:50:46	22	THE COURT: That again is relevant to the financial
02:50:49	23	motive, Mr. Bey. So I think what they were trying to do with
02:50:52	24	this stipulation, and again, it's up to you, you don't have to
02:50:56	25	stipulate, is to refer to the fact that you did have income

02:51:01	1	through the U.S. Postal Service, but without mentioning the
02:51:05	2	disability part of it.
02:51:06	3	So if there is no stipulation on that
02:51:11	4	DEFENDANT BEY: But the Postal Service is not paying
02:51:14	5	me my disability, that is what I am saying, it is not
02:51:17	6	relevant.
02:51:17	7	THE COURT: Well, the fact that you have some income
02:51:21	8	but not in the amounts of that would according to the
02:51:25	9	government support the purchases that were made after the
02:51:29	10	issuance of the refund checks, that is relevant.
02:51:33	11	DEFENDANT BEY: But
02:51:34	12	THE COURT: Again, you don't have to if you don't
02:51:37	13	want to stipulate, then that's fine.
02:51:39	14	DEFENDANT BEY: Well, see, Judge, that is not true
02:51:41	15	though.
02:51:41	16	THE COURT: What is not true?
02:51:42	17	DEFENDANT BEY: What you just said about not getting
02:51:45	18	as much while I was on disability. That is not true.
02:51:48	19	THE COURT: And I I am not here to say whether it
02:51:51	20	is or isn't true.
02:51:52	21	DEFENDANT BEY: That is why I said it wasn't
02:51:55	22	relevant, because they really don't know. You know, getting
02:52:06	23	80 percent of your income and not having to put gas in and go
02:52:10	24	back and forth to work and lunch and all of that, everything
02:52:12	25	is

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Do you know what I am saying?

THE COURT: It will be up to the jury to decide whether those amounts can support the purchases that were made at or around the time of the issuance of the refund checks. So I am not going to decide that other than to say that the evidence is relevant.

The disability part of it, even the government is saying that they don't have to prove that part up, and so you should remove that from any exhibits.

MR. HOTALING: I will go through that.

THE COURT: So just remove the disability reference, so that that doesn't enter into it.

But otherwise, it is relevant, so -- the fact of income and the amount.

So it is all right to remove that from the stipulation, okay, that is your choice, Mr. Bey.

So why don't you remove that from the stipulation, and then if we are left with the name change part, if Mr. Bey is comfortable with that, then maybe he can sign it today.

But again, that is up to you whether you want to sign a stipulation.

So I think that concludes this part of it. If you want to ask him to wait as you edit that and --

DEFENDANT BEY: I would rather go home and look at it and see if everything is -- you know, the stipulation.

02:53:33	1	THE COURT: That is your choice.
02:53:34	2	DEFENDANT BEY: Yes.
02:53:34	3	THE COURT: All right.
02:53:35	4	We are concluded.
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	6	(Proceedings concluded.)
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	10	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
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	13	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
	14	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
	15	
	16	/s/Krista Burgeson, CSR, RMR, CRR January 21, 2019 Federal Official Court Reporter Date
	17	rederar official court Reporter Date
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